[NUMB. LXVII.] THE [NOVEMBER 3, 1787

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

THE Partnerſhip of Alexander Fowler, of Pittſburgh, and William Semple, merchant, of Philadelphia, being mutually diſſolved the firſt inſtant, the ſaid Alexander Fowler earneſtly requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, or to the firm of Alexander Fowler & Company, to make immediate paymant to the ſaid Alexander Fowler, at Pittſburgh, who is fully empowered to receive the ſame, and give diſcharges accordingly.

Mr. Fowler having thus apprized thoſe who may be indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip of its diſſolution, and conſequently of the neceſſity he is under of collecting all the outſtanding debts, hopes they will ſave themſelves the expence and him the trouble of commencing ſuits, by making ſpeedy payments.

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 15, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Log Houſe, well weather boarded, with a kitchen, ſtable, and every convenience ſuitable for keeping a public houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh; it is occupied as a tavern at preſent by the ſubſcriber. Any perſon may know the terms by applying as above to

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

October 12, 1787.

N. B. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

THE ſubſcriber (who lives in Pittſburgh) is authoriſed to diſpoſe of a tract of land, ſituate about two miles eaſterly of Pittſburgh, bounded weſtwardly by lands of the ſubſcriber, on the north by the river Monongahela, and ſouthwardly by lands of Oliver Ormsby. There are two valuable improvements and a mill ſeat on ſaid tract. This tract contains three hundred acres, two hundred of which is excellent bottom land, extending near a mile up the Monongahela, the whole of which bottom land will produce excellent hemp or timothy; the remainder of the tract is choice arable land, and the whole well wooded and watered. Whoever may purchaſe the ſaid tract, will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber who will acquaint him with the terms. The title is indiſputable.

Should the above tract remain unſold the laſt of this month, about 100 acres of the bottom land will be laid out in five acre lots to accommodate ſuch of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh or the vicinage with out-lots as may have occaſion for them. The purchaſer will find many advantages by his having more or leſs of theſe lots, as the timber thereon will nearly pay for the clearing and fencing the lot, and if ſowed with timothy or clover, a crop or two will pay the firſt coſt of the lot, &c.

A draught of the ſaid tract is in the hands of the ſubſcriber; he alſo will, in a few days, have a plat of the out-lots made out, which ſhall be ſold on reaſonable terms.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Pittſburgh, October 23, 1787.

Sheriff's Sale.

Weſtmoreland county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the twentieth of November next, A tract of land called Fellſburgh, containing three hundred and eighty-two acres and one quarter, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. ſituate in Roſtravor townſhip, adjoining lands claimed by Dorſey Pentecoſt, Jonathan Smith, John Shoplock, and others; mortgaged to the truſtees of the general loan office, by Benjamin Fell, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

To be Let or Sold.

A Houſe and Lot, ſituate upon the bank of the Monongahela River in this town; the ſituation is pleaſant and very convenient for buſineſs. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM GREENOUGH.

Pittſburgh, October 19, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he is erecting a Fulling Mill on Pigeon creek, nine miles from the mouth, and fifteen from the town of Waſhington. It is expected the Mill will be completed by the firſt of November. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may be aſſured every exertion ſhall be made to render them ſatisfaction.

JEREMIAH COOK.

Waſhington County,
October 15, 1787.

German Almanacs, for the Year 1788,

May be had at the printing-office, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle one.

Now in the preſs,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed by the printers hereof

THE

Pittſburg Almanac;

OR,

Weſtern Ephemeris.

For the YEAR of our LORD 1788.

Juſt received from Philadelphia,

And to be ſold by the printers hereof,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

PSALMS,

Carefully ſuited to the Chriſtian worſhip in the United States of America. Being an improvement of the old verſions of the Pſalms of David.

Allowed by the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, to be uſed in churches and private families.

To be ſold,

By Public Vendue.

ABOUT twenty good working horſes and mares, ſome of the mares have young colts. They are all in good order for ſervice. Six months credit will be given on bond with ſecurity. Good merchantable flour, beef, pork, or good whiſkey will be taken in paymegt at the current prices. The vendue will begin at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburg, on the tenth of November next, where attendance will be given by

D. DUNCAN.
W. WILSON.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1787.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in the borough of Carliſle, Cumberland county, a ſervant man named William Watſon, but perhaps may change his name as he formerly went by the name of John Mills, a tinner by trade, about twenty one years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a darkiſh complexion, has loſt part of his fingers on the left hand, which is much drawn together by being burnt with fire, had on when he went away, a white cloth coat patched, light brown jacket with a white linen back, one pair of velvet breeches about half worn, one new coarſe linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, one pair of black grain ſhoes, copper buckles, and a wool hat about half worn: he alſo took with him, a pair of ſpoon moulds, marked D. L. and other tools belonging to the tinker buſineſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may have him again, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID LINDSAY.

Carliſle, Auguſt 2, 1787.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he has forged a paſs.

William Amberſon,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, various articles of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And to be ſold at his ſtore in Pittſburgh, on the moſt reaſonable terms---The more ſo as no credit will be given to any perſon.

WOOL hats,
Wool cards
Unſpun cotton
Coarſe and fine linens,
Ruſſia ſheeting
Mens & womens leather ſhoes
Ladies coloured ſtuff ditto
Hair riband
Braſs and leathern inkſtands.
Mens crooked combs.
Ink powder
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Calicoes
Bibles, Teſtaments,
Spelling books and primers
Almanacks for the enſuing year
Scarlet and emboſſed flannels
Checks
Ivory and horn combs
Tully Gartering & binding
Playing cards
Black Ball
Shoe bruſhes
Sweeping ditto
Scrubbing ditto
Shoemakers knives, hammers, and tacks
Table and tea ſpoons
London ſteel
Smoothing irons
Tea kettles
Knives and forks
Cheſt and cupboard locks
Handſaw files
Shoe and knee buckles
Lindſeys
Threads
Coarſe cloths
Planes
Jacket patterns
Corduroys
Velverets
Jeans and fuſtians
Pewter diſhes, plates, and baſons
Queens ware tea pots, cups, ſaucers, & plates
Hyſon and bohea tea
Loaf and brown ſugars
Coffee. chocolate
Spirits, raiſins
Copperas, pepper
Indigo, roſin
Allum, Madder
Cinnamon
Muſtard, Ginger
Alſpice, chalk
Glue, hard ſoap
Powder and Shot.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALL perſons indebted to W. Amberſon are requeſted to make payment by the fifteenth of November next. My long forbearance will, I expect, be ſufficient to excite a ſtrict compliance with the above requeſt; but ſhould any neglect, with thoſe I will do myſelf juſtice without any further notice.

The following is the substance of Mr. Wilson's Speech on the principles of the Federal Constitution, delivered on Saturday, the 6th instant, at the State-House.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the late convention, it is, perhaps my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen whose characters and judgments I sincerely respect, and who have urged, that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a discussion; but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impressions of former moments of constant attention to the subject have not been so easily effaced, as to leave me without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges that are alledged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions, and the constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore upon every question respecting the jurisdiction of the house of assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating federal powers, another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional authority is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of union. Hence it is evident, that in the former case every thing which is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, & every thing which is not given is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights a defect in the proposed constitution: for it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a federal body of our own creation, that we should enjoy those privileges, of which we are not divested either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition, what control can proceed from the federal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If, indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of federal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the president, senate and house of representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties; and there is no reason to suspect that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected. In truth then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject—nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution is expressed in this disingenuous form—"the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused, my fellow citizens, if, upon this point, I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the futility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the federal convention was not local, but general, not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of thirteen independent sovereignties. When, therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to a trial by jury differ in the different states, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the states idle and useless; and it could not, with any propriety be said, "the trial of jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any federal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions, for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the discrimination to be drawn? The convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court are to be regulated by the Congress, which is a faithful representation of the people: and the oppression of government is effectually barred, by declaring that in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in time of peace.—This has been a topic of popular declamation; and yet I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season of the most profound tranquility. Nor is it a novelty with us, for, under the present articles of confederation, Congress certainly possesses this reprobated power, and the exercise of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary dispatch and secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man, who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a military force, under the control and with the restrictions which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason, than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the federal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative, and the other executive. In its legislative character it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the house of representatives, and in its executive character, it can accomplish no object without the concurrence of the president. Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess, that in the organization of this body a compromise between contending interests is discernable: and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applause, than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system formed from such heterogeneous materials.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the federal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Those who have employed the term corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance, indeed, it is generally applied to petty associations for the ease and convenience of a few individuals; but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the government of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the states, and even this projected system is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alledged that it was designed to annihilate the state governments? For I will undertake to prove, that upon their existence depends the existence of the federal plan. For this purpose, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the president, senate, and house of representatives, are proposed to be appointed. The president is to be chosen by electors, nominated in such manner as the legislature of each state may direct; so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of president cannot be supplied. The senate is to be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature; and therefore, if there is no legislature, there can be no senate. The house of representatives, is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, unless, therefore, there is a state legislature, that qualification cannot be ascertained, and the popular branch of the federal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view, then, it is evidently absurd to suppose that the annihilation of the separate governments will result from their union; or, that having that intention, the authors of the new system would have bound their connection with such indissoluble ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous, for you will perceive, without prejudice to the powers of the legislature in the election of senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the house of representatives, whereas, by the present confederation, it is the legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the federal government: but when we consider it as the duty of that body to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the states for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought in justice and in policy to possess every means requisite for a faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils? I will venture to predict, that the great revenue of the United States must, and always will be raised by impost, for, being at once less obnoxious, and more productive, the interest of the government will be best promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still, however, the objects of direct taxation should be within reach in all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting a revenue from this resource, than in the form of an impost, which, by universal assent, is left to the authority of the federal government. In either case, the force of civil institutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been assiduously disseminated, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from thus enabling the government to receive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The state of Pennsylvania particularly, which has incumbered it self with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for, as upon the insufficiency of the present confederation which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire, when a competent and energetic federal head shall be substituted—the state will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, my fellow citizens, it is neither extraordinary or unexpected, that the constitution offered to your consideration should meet with opposition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflections, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful and respectable body to counteract and destroy the excellent work produced by the late convention. All the officers of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transfered from the individual to the aggregate sovereignty of the states, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person therefore, who either enjoys, or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation: not, in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess, indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are some parts of it, which, if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But, when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likewise to every state) has an equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two-thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause which was reiterated at the conclusion, evinced the general sense of its excellency, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present calamitous situation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of federal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration, that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow citizens would be, to accept and support the offered constitution."

On the running away of the Nineteen Members of Assembly from the house, when it was proposed to call a convention to consider the new system of congressional government; and on the apology made by them in their address, &c. A Hudibrastic.

AWAY from me all jests and slurrs,
On Pennsylvania senators,
Save those alone the worthless few,
Who from the senate house withdrew
When was proposed new government,
For as if demon had been sent,
To strike them with phrenetic fury,
They ran off headlong hurry scurry:
Some ran to cellars, or absconded
In kitchens, and were there impounded.
'Mongst these there ran a western wight,
Who took the fore way in the flight;
He got a garret by his clambering,
And lay all day in his mind hammering
Escape from danger and alarms
Of furious, fiery sergeant at arms,
Aided by tumultous rabble,
Who from the gallery slipt cable
To take and bring him to the house,
While here he lay entrenched like mouse.

But now uplifting eye 'midst barrels,
The caitiff spoke: ah me what perils
Environ when the city posse,
Draws fist enrag'd across the nose o'ye!
It seems to me I yet see Barry
Drag out Mac C- lm nt. (By th' Lord, Harry,
The wight was right, and also M l-y
Was taken from an out-house sliley,
To constitute with him a quorum,
For he it seems was un us horum)
The wight goes on. The case is hard,
That I myself have this day shar'd,
Enough to vex a son of Adam,
To be pursued by such a swad o'em
'Twas well I took the first door open,
Though here I ly pent up in cow pen.

Just at that instant came the house maid
Alarm'd by hearing such strange noise made,
Mistook the thing she saw for a robber,
And was afraid he might play hob with her;
She scream'd aloud, up came the mistress,
To learn the occasion of the distress.
She join'd the scream; next came the host,
To see if 'twas a rat or ghost---
The wight began to claw his breech,
And make apologizing speech---
I am, said he, an assembly man,
Who to this upper story ran---
You are, said host?---by the life of Pharoah,
You are from the wheel barrow,
Do not I hear the chains rattle,
That usually are ty'd to cattle?
With that he knock'd him down with a bludgeon,
And drew him from his airy lodging;
And on the lower floor put question,
Has he a party colour'd vest on,
Or is his head shav'd? at this crisis,
Said one examine what his phiz is.
The wight was known, a senator,
It was allow'd a curs'd blurr.
But now distinguish'd clear as day-light,
They wash'd his face and gave him eye light:
And the domestics over-joy'd
Convey'd him to the house of Boyd.

Here were conven'd of the nineteen,
Who in the apostacy had been,
A dozen or more: say shall I use
Feign'd names as doth the inventive muse,
Or in direct expression call,
Each by his own name literal?
I chuse the first; then say there were,
Two orators of speech more clear,
Could scarce tell which of them was worthier;
Grogram the one, Bogram the other.
Grogram spoke first: ah what avails,
This stratagem of turning tails?
A house is made; the business done,
Convention will be call'd anon,
This system that we so much dread,
Will soon like cap be pull'd o'er head;
A hanging matter to our wishes,
Not giving time to say God bless us.
So universal is the current
We dare not openly make stir in't
But how to meditate side blow,
Is what we must determine now.
Bogram: one way is left alone,
To keep the thing from going down;
That is to make a contribution
Of clamour of the constitution,
In popular measure when good reason,
Has come across, and stop'd my weazon,
I oft have try'd this last resource,
And found it had a magic force,
To quell objections and prostrate,
All arguments of sober weight,---
Call constitution. Grogram spoke now;
I fear my friend this will not do,
The thing is made a stalking horse,
So long that almost every nurse,
Knows that it is a puffy tabby,
To still the populace like baby;
A stratagem long us'd in war,
Is lost because familiar,
Like silly boy that oft cries fire,
Is reckoned by the others a liar,
Expedient of novel nature,
In state affairs is always better.
Unless some other scheme is got,
Our projects must all go to pot.

Now at this critical non plus,
Our wight arose and argued thus:
Though constitution's almost done,
There's still some picking in the bone,
A new occasion gives new use,
And let's the prejudices loose,
No writing can be understood,
Or read at once by the multitude,
And in obscurity there's fear;
So, we can get a foot--hold here,
Say that this novel government,
Is form'd by them with an intent,
To eat up the offices of the state,
And make each one of themselves great.
That under this outrageous system
No man alive will dare say peas t' them,
That soldiers arm'd with battle axes,
Henceforward will collect the taxes;
That the convention in great fury,
Have taken away the trial by jury;
That liberty of the press is gone,
We shall be hang'd each mothers son:
Say Lord knows what, as comes in head,
Pretences for a scare crow made;
Tell them that Mason of Virginia,
And Randolph shun'd the ignominy
Of putting hand to the state paper,
And Eldridge Gerry made a caper,
The other way: say this and more t' 'em,
And leave result of it to fortune,
Or in the words of better sense,
To good discretion and Providence.

Just at this moment came a writer,
Had drawn up all these paragraphs better;
It was in shape of an address,
In substance neither more nor less
Than an apology worth making,
For their disorderly HOUSE-BREAKING---
Accost us them; said he my masters,
Here is the sovereign of all plasters
For your desertion from the senate,
Cost me a good deal of pains to pen it;
The address was read: it was approved;
All made their marks to it as behoved;
The writer thank'd: nor could do less;
They hurry'd it away to the press.

[To be continued.]

QUERIES to the ASSEMBLYMAN.

SIR, are you not Findley? Did you not abscond [illegible] from the house the two last days of the session? Did you not *hasten your pace* when the serjeant at arms pursued you to take you? Did you not run up into Robert Irwin's garret, and lay there unperceived by the family a part of the afternoon? Did you not escape thence to Col. Coates's in the Northern Liberties? Did not the speaker early on Saturday morning shew you the dispatches from Congress, under the hand of Charles Thompson containing their report in favor of the new system of congressional government? Has not the speaker signed the resolutions for calling a convention, which resolutions recite the report of Congress? Would the speaker, in the face of the public, sign a falshood? Is there not a rule of the house that the attendance of members absenting, shall be compelled by the serjeant at arms? Is there not an act of assembly to that effect? Did not the posse assist the serjeant at arms to bring in two members? Is not a contempt of the house punishable by imprisonment and fine at the pleasure of the house? Is not five shillings the fine only, where no contempt is alledged? Is not an attempt to break up the government a misdemeanor and indictable at common law? I am the "man who was a member of the late assembly, and have stated these things at Greensburgh," and will support them.

HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

LINSEED Oil prepared for painting, at Hartley's Mill near Bedford. Six shillings per gallon cash. Oct. 4.

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

The following gentlemen are returned to serve in the General Assembly and Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the City of Philadelphia. Assembly. William Will, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

For the County of Philadelphia. Assembly. Thomas Mifflin, George Logan, John Salter, William Robinson, jun. Richard Peters.

County of Bucks. Assembly. Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Samuel Foulke, Valentine Op[illegible]

County of Chester. Assembly. Townsend [illegible] len. James Moore, Samuel Evans, Richard W[illegible] Robert Ralston, Richard Thomas.

County of Lancaster. Councillor. George [illegible] Assembly. Alexander Lowrey, Adam [illegible] Joseph Work, James Clemson, Jacob Erb, Jos[illegible] Hopkins.

County of York. Councillor. James Edie. Assembly. Michael Smyser, Joseph [illegible], D. M'Clellan, Thomas Clingan, James Read, Will[illegible] Mitchel.

County of Berks. Councillor. James Read. Assembly. Joseph Hiester, Gabriel Hiester, [illegible] Biddle, David Davis, Joseph Sands.

County of Northampton. Assembly. Peter [illegible] ler, jun. Thomas Mawhorter, Peter Burkh[illegible] Peter Ealer.

County of Montgomery. Assembly. Jacob Reiff, Robert Lollar, Benjamin Rittenhouse, Peter Richards.

Pittsburgh, November 3.

On Saturday last the party of volunteers which went in pursuit of the Indians returned without having come up with them; they had got two days march ahead. At the Salt Licks the Indians attacked Robbins, who with a few men, and a quantity of goods, was proceeding to the Moravian town[illegible] party was sleeping in a small hut built by Mr. David Duncan, and one of them having occasion to go out in the night was struck on the head with a tomahawk this alarmed the rest, who immediately got up, and after firing a few shots, dispersed the Indians, and returned to this town. The wounded man is in a fair way of recovering.

We hear from Virginia that George Mason has been treated with every mark of neglect and contempt, for refusing to sign the federal constitution, and that Patrick Henry, esq. is using his influence in the state to promote its adoption.

Our accounts from Maryland leave us no room to doubt of the federal government being adopted almost unanimously by that government

By a late calculation it appears that the reduction of the expences of the government of Pennsylvania, by the adoption of the new federal constitution will amount to 35,000l. a year, a sum that will nearly pay the interest of our whole proportion of the debt of the United States.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, in May, 1780, give a bond of eighty-five pounds, payable in May, 1788, to Andrew Mitchell, in payment of part of a house and two lots of ground, purchased of said Andrew Mitchell and Daniel Broadhead [illegible] the title of which is disputed, having been [illegible] sold by the sheriff of Westmoreland county as the property of Edward Ward. This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment of said bond, as the subscriber is determined not to pay said bond, unless compelled by law, or a sufficient title made him for said house and lots.

JOHN WARD.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1787.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE,

WHITE and BLACK SMITH.

HAS opened his shop at the house lately occupied by capt. Alexander Fowler, in Second [illegible] Pittsburgh, where all kinds of Smith work is made in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest prices. He hopes by attention to his business to merit the countenance and favor of the public.

N. B. All kinds of locks made and repaired, also trusses for ruptures, warranted good.

November 2, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh ſtreet, at the

Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcribers, living in Waſhington county, near Pittſburgh, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, one Black Mare, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, but has remarkable large teats, a natural trotter, alſo, a red roan horſe, three years old, about fourteen hands high, a large lump on the near jaw, has never been docked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and returns them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for both, or Two Dollars for either.

MARCUS HULING.
JAMES WHITE.

Sept. 28, 1787.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND.

ONE tract ſituate upon the head waters of the Saw-mill run, known by the name of Col. Dorſey Pentecoſt's old dwelling, containing 334 acres, called Greenway.

One tract ſituate on Yough river, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Walker, Chriſtopher Hays and others, called the Flatts.

One tract adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing 117 acres, called Meadow.

One tract ſituate within three-quarters of a mile of the Monongahela river, containing 257 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Shipley, George Martin and others, called the Sugar Hill.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms (which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer) by applying to the ſubſcribers at Caveat's tavern, Forks Yough. Good and indiſputable titles will be given.

GABRIEL PETERSON.
NICHOLAS CLOPPER.

September 15, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

John & William Irwin

Have juſt received at their New Store in Pittſburgh, a General Aſſortment of

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Caſh, Peltry and Country Produce.

N. B. A generous price given in Caſh or Merchandize for good Ginſang. October 5.

THE following Stray Creatures have been put into the hands of the ſubſcribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. A grey Mare about 15 hands high, 12 years old; a grey Horſe about 2 years old; a black Mare about 14 years old, 13 hands high; a ſorrel Horſe 12 hands high, 4 years old; a roan Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, ſhe appears to have been cut for the hoaks; a ſorrel Mare 14 years old, and 14 hands high, and a bay horſe 14 years old, and 11 hands high.

JAMES GUTHRIE.
CHRISTOPHER TRUEY.

Greenſburgh, October 5, 1787.

FOR the information of the citizens of Pennſylvania, who are creditors of the United States, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of general aſſembly, paſſed the firſt day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this ſtate, will be cloſed with the laſt day of February next.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller General's Office,
Philad. Auguſt 30, 1787.

WANTED,

BY the ſubſcriber on Croſs-creek, in Waſhington county, a Journeyman Blackſmith, to whom good wages will be given.

JOHN MARSHEL.

Sept. 26, 1787

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage carriages from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing the firſt of January 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſible articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May firſt to November firſt: and twice in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforeſaid, and Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week from May firſt to November firſt; and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at, and departure from each poſt office; and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a way-bill to be furniſhed by the poſt maſter general.

That the proprietors of the ſtages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the mail; and, in caſe of the ſtage being delayed by accident, the mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract; and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of ſtages upon the ſame route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no letters ſhall be carried by the ſtages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general poſt-office.

The neceſſary portmantuas and bags will be furniſhed at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

Propoſals for CONTRACTS for the following

CROSS ROADS

Will be received until the firſt day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New-York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port-Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the ſtate of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-town.

From Fayette Ville, in North Carolina, to Cambden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleſton, in ſame ſtate.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Auguſta in Georgia.

The contracts for the croſs roads, are to commence on the firſt January next, and to continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the contractor, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for: and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged on theſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the port of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence or inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent: It will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the poſt maſter general at his office, No. 29, Broad Way, New-York.

By order of the Poſt Maſter General,

JAMES BEVSON, Aſſiſtant.